

WAGE INCREASE IS GRANTED TO ENGINE DRIVERS

Continued from Page One.

belief that the engineers should be granted a fair compensation. They further state it to be probable that the majority of the railroads in the district considered are able to pay a fair compensation. If they are not able to pay such compensation with existing rates, the report says, there is just cause for them to open again the question of an increase of rates with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Ratio Requests.

The requests formulated by the engineers were in the main as follows: In passenger service rates of \$4.00 and \$4.50 per day of 100 miles, according to the size of the locomotive cylinder, with an overtime rate of 75 cents per hour after five hours; in freight service rates of \$5.50, \$6.00, and \$6.50 per day of 100 miles, according to the size of the engine, and \$1.00 per day of ten hours, with an overtime rate of 75 cents per hour after five hours. In addition, the engineers requested that the engineers' time in the case of road service be computed on a beginning thirty minutes before leaving the roundhouse and terminating at the time the engine is placed on the designated track or relieved by another at terminal. They also asked that electric service be operated exclusively by steam engineers, and that a number of uniform rules be adopted upon the several roads with regard to such matters as initial and final terminal delay, held away from home terminal.

These requests upon one side and their general refusal upon the other side, with no proposal for satisfaction of existing rates of pay or rules service, placed the problem before the board of determining whether an increase should be granted, and if so, how much.

The railroads were represented on this board by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the engineers by P. H. Morrissey, former grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The other members of the board, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the United States Commissioner of Labor, and the presiding judge of the United States Commerce Court, were Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Charles R. Van Hise, of Madison, Wis.; Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Frederick N. Johnson, of St. Louis; and Otto M. Edlitz, former president of the Building Trades Association of New York City.

History of Arbitration.

The arbitration resulted from a concerted movement begun by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in January last, when the brotherhood presented to the railroads a series of requests involving uniform rates of pay, uniform classification of all grades of uniform working rules throughout the Eastern district. Three conferences were held in March between the railroad managers and the engineers, but the railroads refused to grant the requests of the men in part or in whole, whereupon the brotherhood took a strike vote, which indicated that more than 50 per cent of the engineers were prepared to strike upon approval by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone and his associates, as required by the brotherhood rules. It was at this critical stage that Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, urged the contending parties to seek an amicable settlement of the dispute, and advised the calamity of a strike upon the railroads of so large and important a section of the United States. Mr. Stone, on behalf of the engineers, and Mr. J. C. Stuart, chairman of the conference committee of managers, on behalf of the railroads, agreed to consult with these gentlemen, and, while the consultation resulted in the rejection of the proposal to mediate, the contending parties agreed to submit the matters in dispute to a board of arbitration.

Beginning in July the board has met from time to time and between meetings have had the problems before them under consideration, but only lately was the board able to announce its final conclusions.

Suggests Wage Commissions.

The references of the report to the settlement of labor controversies on railroads is of wide public interest. After discussing at some length the probable disastrous consequences of a general strike among the engineers of the railroads in so large a section of the country, and pointing out that for some years the railroads have been subjected to the control of commissions, both State and Federal, the board concluded that the public at large cannot afford to allow a strike upon the railroads, the effect of which would be far more disastrous to the community than to the parties directly concerned. The danger, however, of such a calamity will continue until some more adequate provision is made for the amicable and just settlement of labor controversies than now exist. As a means toward this end, the board recommends the creation of wage commissions, having power in labor matters analogous to those now exercised in the matter of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by State railroad commissions. The report terminates with the statement that "the public utilities of the nation are of such fundamental importance to the whole country that their operation must not be interrupted, and means must be worked out which will guarantee this result."

Morrissey's Opinion. Mr. Morrissey, in his dissenting opinion, expresses the belief that the award of the board will have the effect of retarding the progress of arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes on the railroads.

He contends that the award does not settle the important principles raised by the engineers and claims that it is based upon the use of statistics that are not only unreliable for the purposes for which the board used them, but that the board also erred in the application of these wage statistics.

For this reason, he says, "while the engineers will faithfully abide by the award during the period that it is to continue, at the same time it is a temporary because its fundamental basis is so insecure." He dissents from the majority of the board in their recommendation that wage commissions be established with power of compulsory arbitration, although he suggests that there are some important activities to which wage commissions might profitably give their attention. His recommendation is made in his recommendation that hereafter arbitration boards should be so constituted that none of the parties composing them—not representatives of the public—should have a majority of the members; that the majority should be constituted by representatives of at least two of the parties agreeing. Morrissey's dissenting report concludes with the statement:

"I wish to emphasize my dissent from that recommendation of the board, which in its effect virtually means compulsory arbitration for the railroads and their employees. Regardless of any probable

constitutional prohibitions which might operate against it being adopted, it is wholly impracticable. The progress toward the settlement of disputes between the railroads and their employees without recourse to industrial warfare has been marked. There is nothing in present conditions to prevent its continuance. It will never be perfected, but even so it will be immeasurably better than it would be under conditions such as the board proposes. The peace that would satisfy such an ideal condition as that had in mind by the board making the recommendation would be too dearly bought, even if it could be attained. To insure the permanent industrial peace so much desired would require a broader statesmanship than that which would shackle the rights of a large group of our citizens."

Willard's Statement.

The report is signed by Mr. Willard with an explanatory statement, which is as follows:

"Inasmuch as the findings and conclusions of the board are not unanimous, I think it is proper that I should briefly state my position as representing the railroads in this matter."

"When requested by the railroads to serve as their representative, it was understood that their efforts would be made to secure the actual adjustment of the case by five men of the highest character and ability. It was recognized by all that the two members named by the parties in interest, while given under the terms of the agreement equal standing with the proper members of the board, would also necessarily occupy the position of advocates representing the parties by whom they were selected."

"I have felt from the first that it was desirable to secure, if possible, a unanimous report, and in view of the fact that the five members appointed by the Chief Justice and his associates as provided by the agreement of April 30, have, after a most searching investigation, reached a unanimous conclusion, it seems to me that I ought also to sign the report in order that I may, by doing so, plainly signify its acceptance by the parties. I was chosen to represent. My acceptance of the award as a whole does not signify my approval of all the findings in detail. It is intended, however, to indicate clearly that although the award is not such as the railroads had hoped for, nor is it such as they felt would be justified by a full consideration of all the facts, yet they have decided to submit their case to arbitration, and having been given ample opportunity to present the facts and arguments in support of their position, they have accepted the award as a whole, and the decision which was reached by the board appointed to pass upon the matters at issue."

Prof. C. W. A. Veditz, Commission Expert, Economic Student

In the course of this work the Board of Arbitration has organized a statistical and clerical staff, not only for the verification and interpretation of the evidence submitted by both parties to the controversy, but also for the conduct of independent investigation of certain subjects.

This work has been in charge of Prof. C. W. A. Veditz, acting dean of the College of Political Sciences of the George Washington University. Since 1906, Dr. Veditz, although devoting his attention principally to teaching in a local university, has with the exception of one year, during which he was a member of the faculty of Yale University, has frequently been called into consultation as an economic expert by various branches of the Federal government, notably the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Corporations, and the Tariff Board.

When the board of arbitration sought a settlement, whose scientific attainments removed him from suspicion of bias either in favor of the railroads or in favor of railway labor, the selection fell upon him, largely upon the recommendation of Dr. Albert Shaw, a member of the board of arbitration and editor of the Review of Reviews.

While Dr. Veditz thus represented in a sense the board as a whole, the two parties to the controversy were represented on the statistical staff by Dr. Frank H. Dixon, professor of transportation in Dartmouth College and chief statistician of the Bureau of Railway Economics, and Dr. Frank J. Warne, special agent of the Census Bureau.

Engineers Confer on Board's Award

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, went into conference to-night with a delegation from each of the fifty-two railroads concerning the recent decision of the arbitration board in the wage dispute. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS DIE IN AUTO WRECK

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 24.—Howard James, director of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, and Samuel H. Piechner, purchasing agent of the same road, were instantly killed this afternoon when the automobile in which they were driving turned turtle and crushed them to death.

Mrs. Piechner, Miss Helen James, and Miss Margaret Mann, who were riding in the same car with the two men, were unharmed. The accident occurred in the Marshall Field, of Chicago.

MEXICAN FEDERALS PUT DOWN REVOLT IN STATE OF OAXACA

Mexico City, Nov. 24.—The Mexican government, believing that the rebellion in the State of Oaxaca, having been overcome in its greater aspect, has ordered the return of the larger part of the Federal troops now on duty there, and will leave the situation entirely in the hands of the local authorities. In order to bring about this state of submission, the government troops have destroyed 500 Indians in the last ten days, no less than twenty-five villages. The surrender of 500 Indians has been received by the commanding officer in the Oaxaca campaign, but the surrender counts for little, as the rebels were without arms.

The Zapatistas, however, continue active in many sections of the state, and engagements between them and the Federal troops are reported almost daily with no decided advantage to either side.

FIGHTING AT TCHATALJA PORTS

Continued from Page One.

between Austria and Russia have become very strained during the past few days. Up to a very short time ago the Austrian government was led to suppose that Russia was advising Serbia to exercise moderation in regard to her claim for an Adriatic port. Now Austria has obtained information that the St. Petersburg cabinet is determined to support Serbia on that question.

Correspondent, Held Prisoner, Tells Experience

—London, Nov. 24.—Two telegrams arrived here to-day from Angus Hamilton, correspondent with the Turkish army, who was captured by Bulgarian troops while at the front in the Balkan war. Both telegrams were dated Lomgrad, which is the new Bulgarian name for Kirm Kirm, and both were dated in the vicinity of the fighting in the latter place. I was captured by mounted patriots belonging to the Tenth Cavalry, Sofia Division, of the First Bulgarian Army, which at the time was in a skirmish with the cavalry of Ibrahim Bey's Division. I arrived here on the 17th instant, under close guard, with Capt. Robert Crozier Long, also a correspondent, and Francis MacCallagh, correspondent of the London Daily News, who had been captured elsewhere.

Message Unintelligible. "The experiences of Long and MacCallagh appear to have been in every way uneventful, and personally I have no complaint to make against the treatment I received until (here the cable becomes unintelligible, although the words "orders sixth Infantry Division" can be deciphered). I was regarded as a Turkish officer, although my papers were in entire regularity. I was then bound with ropes to a tree, and advised to "compose myself" (the remainder of this message, with the exception of the signature, is too badly mutilated to be understood, but the sender seems to explain what he has been told that he will be sent to a hotel in Sofia).

—Lomgrad, Nov. 24, 6 a. m.—The three English war correspondents attached to the Turkish forces, including myself, who were captured by the Bulgarians on the 17th instant, are still under arrest, and Gen. Snopoff, chief of police here, manifests a disinclination to issue the papers necessary to expedite our departure. Meanwhile, we are confined in one room on the outskirts of the town, where we are under surveillance day and night. Sentries are posted to prevent any attempt at escape.

British Cabinet Hears War Plans

London, Nov. 24.—For one hour this morning the British cabinet sat in earnest conference on the situation in the Balkans and its attendant dangers to the peace of Europe. The object of the question to receive the most attention was how best to protect the interests of

Europe and we are only permitted in the streets under an armed guard. "There are other trophies of the victory here besides ourselves. The chief among them are a number of guns which were abandoned by Ottoman troops during the retreat from Dunar Kirm, owing to the impossibility of making headway with them over the bog-like roads. These guns, the quantities of shells, as well as infantry and general stores, including accoutrements and equipment of all kinds.

"Twelve hundred wounded Bulgarian soldiers, including the first batch of casualties from Tchatalja, to the number of 1,000 arrived here yesterday, and the British Red Cross units number one and two, which have been established at Kirm Kirm, in preference to a more advanced post, began work to-day on the wounded from Tchatalja.

"Thanks to the courtesy of Noel Buxton, M. P., whose arrangements for securing the destitute are being rapidly completed, I have had an opportunity of examining the first newspapers which I have seen since my departure from London for the war. So much shameless invention disfigures the accounts emanating from Sofia, Mustafa Pasha, and Constantinople that a perusal of the war "news" suggests that the Bulgarian and Turkish capitals have become the world's centers for news falsifying.

News Dispatches Inaccurate. "In view of the publicity which has been given to incorrect news, it is necessary to state emphatically that the sack of houses and the massacre of women and children were not features of the bombardment of Rodosto, which in all its particulars was a trivial affair. Equally unfounded is the semi-official account issued from Sofia of two days' fighting on the lines at Chorio and Seral. (This evidently refers to Lieut. Wagner's dispatches to the Reichspost.)

"During the period which elapsed between the battle of Lila Burgas and the bombardment of Chorio, I was the only war correspondent remaining in this particular section of the theater of war, and in my journalistic capacity I participated in the work done by the Ottoman cavalry under Saib Pasha. Now, on the date of the alleged battle of Saib Pasha's cavalry were peacefully patrolling the country within seven kilometers of Seral. I affirm positively that no fighting occurred after the battle of Lila Burgas until the bombardment of Chorio, and that the statement that a two days' battle was fought on the line between Chorio and Seral, attended by losses exceeding those registered at Lila Burgas, is pure fiction.

"I find similarly in the papers of the 24th and 25th instant, a reference to the capture of the Turkish headquarters at Mustafa Pasha in which a description is given of operations alleged to have ended in the winning of the Turkish extreme of the Tchatalja line. This statement is unfounded. On the date mentioned the Bulgarians were many marches distant from Lomgrad, and their outposts only began to appear in that section on the 24th and 25th instant. Long after the date when it has been alleged that the enemy turned the Turkish flank at Derkes there were no reports from four war correspondents in the section."

Bulgar Torpedoes Damage Warship

Constantinople, Nov. 24.—(Via Constantia.)—The warship Hamidieh has returned to port after having been torpedoed in the Black Sea by the Bulgarians. The Hamidieh, a cruiser built at Elswick, had a narrow escape from foundering, only her watertight compartments saving her. She is severely damaged, but though in a crippled condition she was able to reach the Bosphorus under her own steam. She now lies off the arsenal at the Golden Horn with her decks awash.

Turks Maintain Secrecy. The Turks maintain the greatest secrecy as to the loss of life which was sustained in this attack, and it is not known how many on board escaped. They claim to have damaged, even if they did not sink, one of the Bulgarian torpedo craft.

BULGAR RECRUITS LEAVE FOR FRONT

Sofia, Nov. 24.—Having completed their period of training of twenty-one days, the new recruits were mobilized to-day for an early departure to-morrow morning for Macedonia, where they will join the Greek and Serbian forces, awaiting the word that the peace negotiations have failed to proceed at Tchatalja. The concentration of these forces at the front will be an easy matter as railway communication has been re-established along the whole line with Kirm Kirm, Kirm Kirm, and Demotika.

A wounded soldier sent back from the front was discovered yesterday to be afflicted with the disease of typhus, and examination of the other war patients has failed to reveal a second case.

Addresses Woman's Suffrage Convention

Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, well described the British attitude when he said: "The situation is full of difficulty and needs careful handling. It is a most hopeful sign that England and Germany are working together."

The reason for the meeting seemed to be that Austria will never permit Serbia to drag Europe into a conflict and will settle the Adriatic dispute without foreign interference.

The secrecy surrounding the whereabouts of the British fleet is regarded here as indicating that England has already taken preparatory measures to guard her interests.

Bulgar Torpedoes Damage Warship

Constantinople, Nov. 24.—(Via Constantia.)—The warship Hamidieh has returned to port after having been torpedoed in the Black Sea by the Bulgarians. The Hamidieh, a cruiser built at Elswick, had a narrow escape from foundering, only her watertight compartments saving her. She is severely damaged, but though in a crippled condition she was able to reach the Bosphorus under her own steam. She now lies off the arsenal at the Golden Horn with her decks awash.

Turks Maintain Secrecy. The Turks maintain the greatest secrecy as to the loss of life which was sustained in this attack, and it is not known how many on board escaped. They claim to have damaged, even if they did not sink, one of the Bulgarian torpedo craft.

BULGAR RECRUITS LEAVE FOR FRONT

Sofia, Nov. 24.—Having completed their period of training of twenty-one days, the new recruits were mobilized to-day for an early departure to-morrow morning for Macedonia, where they will join the Greek and Serbian forces, awaiting the word that the peace negotiations have failed to proceed at Tchatalja. The concentration of these forces at the front will be an easy matter as railway communication has been re-established along the whole line with Kirm Kirm, Kirm Kirm, and Demotika.

A wounded soldier sent back from the front was discovered yesterday to be afflicted with the disease of typhus, and examination of the other war patients has failed to reveal a second case.

Addresses Woman's Suffrage Convention

Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, well described the British attitude when he said: "The situation is full of difficulty and needs careful handling. It is a most hopeful sign that England and Germany are working together."

The reason for the meeting seemed to be that Austria will never permit Serbia to drag Europe into a conflict and will settle the Adriatic dispute without foreign interference.

The secrecy surrounding the whereabouts of the British fleet is regarded here as indicating that England has already taken preparatory measures to guard her interests.

Bulgar Torpedoes Damage Warship

Constantinople, Nov. 24.—(Via Constantia.)—The warship Hamidieh has returned to port after having been torpedoed in the Black Sea by the Bulgarians. The Hamidieh, a cruiser built at Elswick, had a narrow escape from foundering, only her watertight compartments saving her. She is severely damaged, but though in a crippled condition she was able to reach the Bosphorus under her own steam. She now lies off the arsenal at the Golden Horn with her decks awash.

Turks Maintain Secrecy. The Turks maintain the greatest secrecy as to the loss of life which was sustained in this attack, and it is not known how many on board escaped. They claim to have damaged, even if they did not sink, one of the Bulgarian torpedo craft.

BULGAR RECRUITS LEAVE FOR FRONT

Sofia, Nov. 24.—Having completed their period of training of twenty-one days, the new recruits were mobilized to-day for an early departure to-morrow morning for Macedonia, where they will join the Greek and Serbian forces, awaiting the word that the peace negotiations have failed to proceed at Tchatalja. The concentration of these forces at the front will be an easy matter as railway communication has been re-established along the whole line with Kirm Kirm, Kirm Kirm, and Demotika.

A wounded soldier sent back from the front was discovered yesterday to be afflicted with the disease of typhus, and examination of the other war patients has failed to reveal a second case.

Addresses Woman's Suffrage Convention

Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, well described the British attitude when he said: "The situation is full of difficulty and needs careful handling. It is a most hopeful sign that England and Germany are working together."

The reason for the meeting seemed to be that Austria will never permit Serbia to drag Europe into a conflict and will settle the Adriatic dispute without foreign interference.

The secrecy surrounding the whereabouts of the British fleet is regarded here as indicating that England has already taken preparatory measures to guard her interests.

Addresses Woman's Suffrage Convention

Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, well described the British attitude when he said: "The situation is full of difficulty and needs careful handling. It is a most hopeful sign that England and Germany are working together."

The reason for the meeting seemed to be that Austria will never permit Serbia to drag Europe into a conflict and will settle the Adriatic dispute without foreign interference.

The secrecy surrounding the whereabouts of the British fleet is regarded here as indicating that England has already taken preparatory measures to guard her interests.

Bulgar Torpedoes Damage Warship

Constantinople, Nov. 24.—(Via Constantia.)—The warship Hamidieh has returned to port after having been torpedoed in the Black Sea by the Bulgarians. The Hamidieh, a cruiser built at Elswick, had a narrow escape from foundering, only her watertight compartments saving her. She is severely damaged, but though in a crippled condition she was able to reach the Bosphorus under her own steam. She now lies off the arsenal at the Golden Horn with her decks awash.

Turks Maintain Secrecy. The Turks maintain the greatest secrecy as to the loss of life which was sustained in this attack, and it is not known how many on board escaped. They claim to have damaged, even if they did not sink, one of the Bulgarian torpedo craft.

BULGAR RECRUITS LEAVE FOR FRONT

Sofia, Nov. 24.—Having completed their period of training of twenty-one days, the new recruits were mobilized to-day for an early departure to-morrow morning for Macedonia, where they will join the Greek and Serbian forces, awaiting the word that the peace negotiations have failed to proceed at Tchatalja. The concentration of these forces at the front will be an easy matter as railway communication has been re-established along the whole line with Kirm Kirm, Kirm Kirm, and Demotika.

A wounded soldier sent back from the front was discovered yesterday to be afflicted with the disease of typhus, and examination of the other war patients has failed to reveal a second case.

Addresses Woman's Suffrage Convention

Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, well described the British attitude when he said: "The situation is full of difficulty and needs careful handling. It is a most hopeful sign that England and Germany are working together."

The reason for the meeting seemed to be that Austria will never permit Serbia to drag Europe into a conflict and will settle the Adriatic dispute without foreign interference.

The secrecy surrounding the whereabouts of the British fleet is regarded here as indicating that England has already taken preparatory measures to guard her interests.

Bulgar Torpedoes Damage Warship

Constantinople, Nov. 24.—(Via Constantia.)—The warship Hamidieh has returned to port after having been torpedoed in the Black Sea by the Bulgarians. The Hamidieh, a cruiser built at Elswick, had a narrow escape from foundering, only her watertight compartments saving her. She is severely damaged, but though in a crippled condition she was able to reach the Bosphorus under her own steam. She now lies off the arsenal at the Golden Horn with her decks awash.

Turks Maintain Secrecy. The Turks maintain the greatest secrecy as to the loss of life which was sustained in this attack, and it is not known how many on board escaped. They claim to have damaged, even if they did not sink, one of the Bulgarian torpedo craft.

BULGAR RECRUITS LEAVE FOR FRONT

CAPITAL WOMAN PRAISES SUFFRAGE

Miss Julia Lathrop Speaks at Women's Rights Convention in Philadelphia.

JUBILEE HELD BY DELEGATES

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—A suffragist jubilee in celebration of the recent additions to the list of States in which they have the right of the ballot was held to-day by the delegates attending the convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. Five hundred delegates and thousands of their friends gathered in the Metropolitan Opera House, where, led in prayer by Rev. R. H. Rindfleisch, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, they thanked God for their victories.

Miss Jane Adams, of Chicago, in a spirited address, charged many social evils to the self-seeking politicians. She also declared that in the all important matter of regulating the dance halls and other places where young people gather for amusement the woman should have a hand or "shall we, the women," she continued, "leave the laws solely in the hands of the men who after their day's work come home tired and unfit to consider the seriousness of life."

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Federated Children's Bureau, of Washington, declared that woman suffrage is a natural and inevitable step in the march of society, and that instead of being incompatible with child welfare it leads to it.

"It is our fundamental truth," she said, "that the state of women denotes the state of civilization."

COLONEL SILENT ON TAFT LETTER

Roosevelt Declines to Comment on Charge that He Summoned Steamship Lines' Absorption.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Col. Roosevelt declined to make any comment to-night on the statement of President Taft, in a letter to Norman H. White, that the colonel, while President, had sanctioned the absorption of competing steamship lines by the New Haven Railroad.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that, for the present, at least, he would have "nothing to say."

"I may have some comment to make upon it when I go to New York on Tuesday," asserted the colonel. "Until then I must decline to speak."

As to the reported conference between himself and Mr. Taft at the White House in 1908, concerning rumors that Roosevelt was in order the prosecution of the New Haven road dropped for violating the Sherman anti-trust law, the colonel refused to utter a word.

Electric feed and water boilers are said to be made here of light metal and to present twenty dangers due to old food.

Every Article in Our Store Is Marked in Plain Figures—at the Credit Price

The Bargain Opportunities in Furniture

We'll make a very plain statement, which we hope will be convincing. Every piece of furniture carried in this house is reliable—is guaranteed to you by us, and you may look to us for absolute satisfaction.

The items mentioned below are from our regular stock, and these are but a part of the special offerings. We have selected representative values from many of our leading lines, marking them at prices that should stimulate buying interest.

It rests entirely with you whether or not you shall take advantage of an opportunity to make a considerable saving on the furnishings which may be needed to make your home comfortable.

Possibly you would feel compelled to pass even lower prices if cash were demanded, but you would not want qualities that could be sold for less.

Good furniture—values that will give you long years of service—cannot be priced below our figures. We enable you to have these good values at once, and to afford them, by charging your purchases on an open account, with an arrangement to divide the payments as you may request.

All Carpets Made, Lined, and Laid Free—No Charge for Waste in Cutting to Match Figures

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Hall Racks
A complete line, from the plainest Hall Rack at very low price to the elaborate Hall Rack with pattern mirrors.
Specially reduced, one of the finest styles of Hall Rack, in golden oak.
From \$65 to \$55.
Another handsome Hall Rack, in mahogany finish.
From \$32.50 to \$27.50.
Davenport
Many styles in these convenient and comfortable pieces; different upholstery, low-priced velours, and expensive genuine leather.
Specially reduced, a handsome Davenport, with massive frame of highly polished golden oak.
From \$75 to \$65.
One of the medium priced styles, with frame in Early English finish.
From \$35 to \$27.50.
Parlor Suites
We are offering many unusual values in Parlor Suites. The line includes all desirable kinds of upholstery, and there's wide range in the prices. We'll give you qualities that may be depended upon for long and satisfactory wear.
Specially reduced, a 5-piece suite, polished mahogany frames, upholstered in green velour.
From \$32.50 to \$27.50. | Miscellaneous Items Specially Reduced
French Wilton Rug.
From \$65 to \$50.
Lace Curtains.
From \$5.50 to \$3.50.
Portieres.
From \$5.00 to \$3.00.
Oil Heaters.
From \$4.00 to \$2.75.
Golden Oak High Chair.
From \$2.25 to \$1.75.
Golden Oak Shaving Stand.
From \$6.50 to \$5.00.
Kitchen Safe.
From \$6.50 to \$5.00.
Blankets
Here's an effort to give you extra value in something much in demand just now.
Specially reduced, a good quality of gray cotton Blankets.
From \$1.75 to \$1.25.
Fine White Wool Blankets.
From \$11 to \$9.
Pretty Single Crib Blankets.
From 50c to 35c.
China Closets
The dining-room furnishings are not complete without the China Closet.
Specially reduced, one of our fine patterns in highly polished golden oak.
From \$50 to \$40.
A medium-priced pattern, polished oak, well made, and an extra good value.
From \$25 to \$20. | White Iron Beds
Here is a line containing some of the best values in our store. We've marked all prices low, and the reductions give you extra bargains.
Specially reduced, a White Enamelled Iron Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, with brass knobs.
From \$4.50 to \$3.50.
A heavier style, with large posts and substantial fillers, 4 ft. 6 in. wide.
From \$14 to \$10.
Tables
In Extension Tables we'll certainly be able to please you with style, quality, and price. Our line is large and varied. There are many plain, inexpensive patterns, medium grades, and finer values up to \$60 and above.
Specially reduced, a 6-ft. Solid Pedestal Table, good finish, claw feet, golden oak.
From \$11 to \$8.50.
A better style in polished oak, extends to 6 ft., pedestal and claw feet.
From \$20 to \$15.
A handsome 6-ft. Extension Table of golden oak, high polished, massive pedestal claw feet.
From \$37.50 to \$30.
Sewing Tables
A very handy size of table for many household uses.
Specially reduced, a Sewing Table of highly polished golden oak.
From \$25 to \$20. | Sideboards
These are shown in a great variety of patterns. We make a specialty of dining-room furnishings, and are quoting quite a number of specials in these lines.
Specially reduced, one of our fine Sideboards, of golden oak, hand-rubbed finish, large French plate mirror.
From \$65 to \$50.
Another style in golden oak, well made and finished, French plate mirror.
From \$30 to \$25.
Wardrobes
We have all kinds of Wardrobes, also Chiffoniers, a convenient combination of wardrobe and chiffonier.
Specially reduced, a handsome Wardrobe of Circassian walnut.
From \$40 to \$32.50.
Ladies' Desks
Many styles in oak, mahogany, walnut, and bird's-eye maple.
Specially reduced, a desk of good size, well made and finished, golden oak.
From \$7.75 to \$6.
Dressing Tables
These convenient pieces for |
|--|---|--|--|